

BookletChartTM

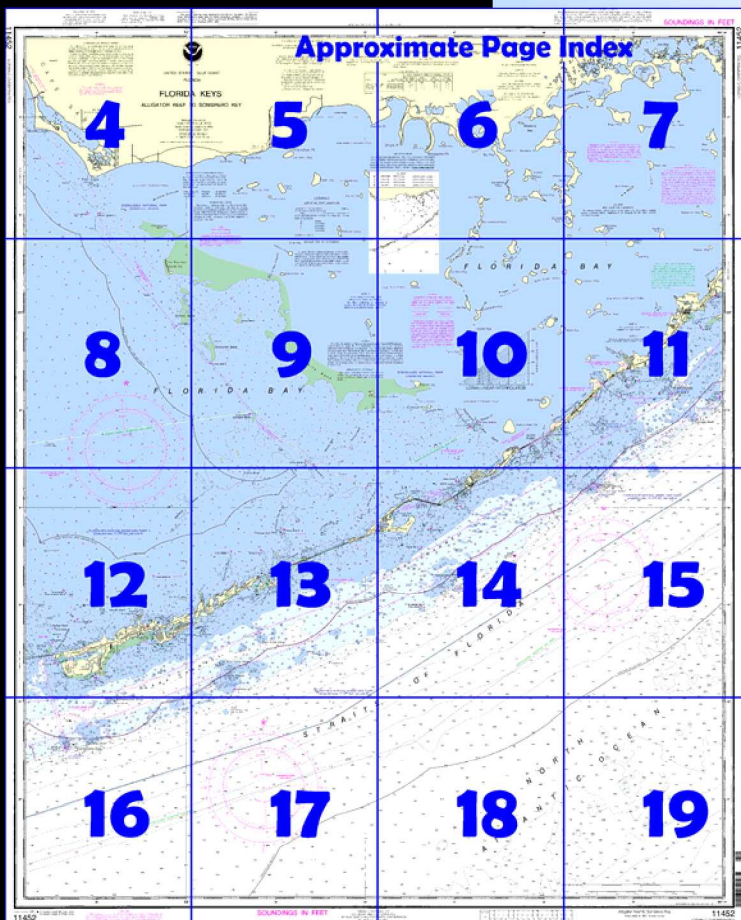
Florida Keys - Alligator Reef to Sombbrero Key

(NOAA Chart 11452)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

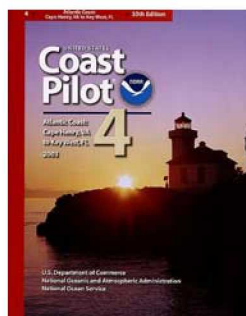
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(67) **Alligator Reef Light** (24°51'06"N., 80°37'06"W.), 136 feet above the water, is shown from a white, octagonal pyramidal skeleton tower with black top, on pile foundation, enclosing a square dwelling and stair cylinder.

(68) **Indian Key Channel**, northwestward of Alligator Reef Light leads from the Straits of Florida east of **Lignumvitae Key** to Florida Bay. It is marked by daybeacons. The depth was 6 feet. The channel has a tendency to

deepen with westerly winds and fill with southeasterly winds. Local knowledge is advised. The bridge across the channel has a clearance of 27 feet.

(69) **Channel Five**, 8.4 miles westward of Alligator Reef Light, is a natural channel that had a depth of 7 feet. A strong current sets through the channel. Vessels drawing up to three feet can follow the marked route

leading westward and northwestward in Florida Bay to Cape Sable and Flamingo.

(70) **Flamingo**, on the north side of Florida Bay 9 miles east of East Cape (25°07'N., 81°05'W.), is a visitors center in **Everglades National Park**. A 300-foot tower and an 86-foot standpipe 0.3 mile northeast of the visitors center are prominent.

(72) **Tennessee Reef Light** (24°44'48"N., 80°46'54"W.), 49 feet above the water, is shown from a small black house on a hexagonal, pyramidal skeleton tower on piles, 0.7 mile off the southwestern end of **Tennessee Reef**. A lighted buoy is about 5.6 miles northeast of the light.

(73) **Long Key Anchorage**, 3 miles north-northwestward of Tennessee Reef Light, has soft bottom in depths of 15 to 18 feet, but it is exposed to southerly winds.

(74) A partially submerged steel beam was 2.8 miles northwest of Tennessee Reef Light in about 24°46.5'N., 80°49.3'W.

(75) **Turtle Shoal Anchorage**, 20 miles southwestward of Alligator Reef Light and 1 mile westward of **East Turtle Shoal** (24°43'30"N., 80°56'00"W.), 27 feet above the water, has a soft bottom in a depth of 27 feet. It is a fair anchorage in fine weather. **West Turtle Shoal** affords another anchorage in depths of 24 to 36 feet 1 mile to its westward. A 1-mile-square fish haven is immediately southward of West Turtle Shoal.

(76) A well-protected yacht basin and a marina are at **Duck Key**. A private light and private daybeacons mark the channel entrance to Duck Key. A depth of 10 feet could be carried to the yacht basin, thence 5 feet to the marina beyond. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, and water are available at the yacht basin and marina. A launching ramp, ice, and marine supplies are available at the marina. Hotels and restaurants are nearby.

(78) **Key Colony Beach**, 3 miles southwestward of Valhalla, is a protected harbor westward of **Fat Deer Key**. The depth was 9 feet in the entrance channel. The channel is marked by private daybeacons. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, berthing with electricity, and a launching ramp are available.

(79) **Sister Creek**, 3.8 miles southwestward of Key Colony Beach and 4 miles northeastward of Sombrero Key Light, is a narrow passage between **Boot Key** and **Vaca Key**. It connects Hawk Channel with Boot Key Harbor, and has several arms that provide refuge during heavy weather. Vessels tie to the mangroves. The entrance to the creek between **West Sister Rock** and **East Sister Rock** is marked by a light and daybeacons. Rocks awash extend well into the channel from the east side. The depth was 5 feet to Boot Key Harbor. A sunken wreck is about 300 yards southeastward of West Sister Rock.

(80) **Knight Key Anchorage**, northward of Sombrero Key Light, is good but exposed to southwesterly winds. To make this anchorage, bring Sombrero Key Light astern on a **352°** course and anchor in 6 to 12 feet, sticky bottom, 0.6 mile southward of Knight Key.

(81) **Boot Key Harbor**, on the south side of **Marathon**, is entered southward of **Knight Key**. The entrance is marked by a light and daybeacons; the color of the banks is a guide for the entrance. Daybeacons mark the channel through the harbor for a distance of 1.5 miles. The depth was 7 feet, but shoaling was reported along the south side of the channel; caution is advised. A bridge, over the channel has a clearance of 24 feet.

(82) Four radio towers on the southwestern end of Boot Key and four radio towers 1.1 miles eastnortheastward of the first group are prominent. Also prominent is a tower with a blue strobe light at a marina 1.2 miles northward of the southeasterly radio towers.

(84) Boot Key Harbor is a secure refuge and has excellent small-craft facilities. Several marinas and a boatyard in the western part of the harbor provide berthage with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramps, marine supplies. There are fish wharves in the harbor where fuel and services can be obtained.

(85) A channel through the shallow eastern part of Boot Key Harbor had a depth of 8 feet. The channel leads eastward from near the vicinity of Daybeacon 20 to a marina where berthage with electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, and ice, can be obtained.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE D
The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.


Corrected through NM Mar. 04/06
Corrected through LNM Feb. 21/06

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 24°52'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE E
PROHIBITED AREAS
(Areas to be avoided)
Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or towing.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE C
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
PROTECTED AREA: 36 CFR 7.45
The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and water-skiing are prohibited by Federal regulation.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)


INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
See charts 11449 and 11463 for detailed information. The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4 & 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) and for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected on average of 1.467" northward and 0.766" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE B
Numerous daybeacons, marking the channels to Snake Creek and Whale Harbor Channel, are not charted.

Key
NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

LOTRAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION
LOTRAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980.....79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M.....Master
W.....Secondary
X.....Secondary
Y.....Secondary
Z.....Secondary
EXAMPLE: 7980-Y


RATES ON THIS CHART


Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations. Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved. Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

CAUTION
BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910 - 3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	
Alligator Reef Light (24°51'N/80°37'W)	feet 2.2	feet 2.1	feet 0.2	feet -1.5	
Boat Key Harbor (24°42'N/81°06'W)	2.0	1.7	0.2	-1.5	
Flamingo (25°09'N/80°56'W)	2.5	2.3	0.3	-1.5	

(Apr 2002)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

POLLUTION REPORTS

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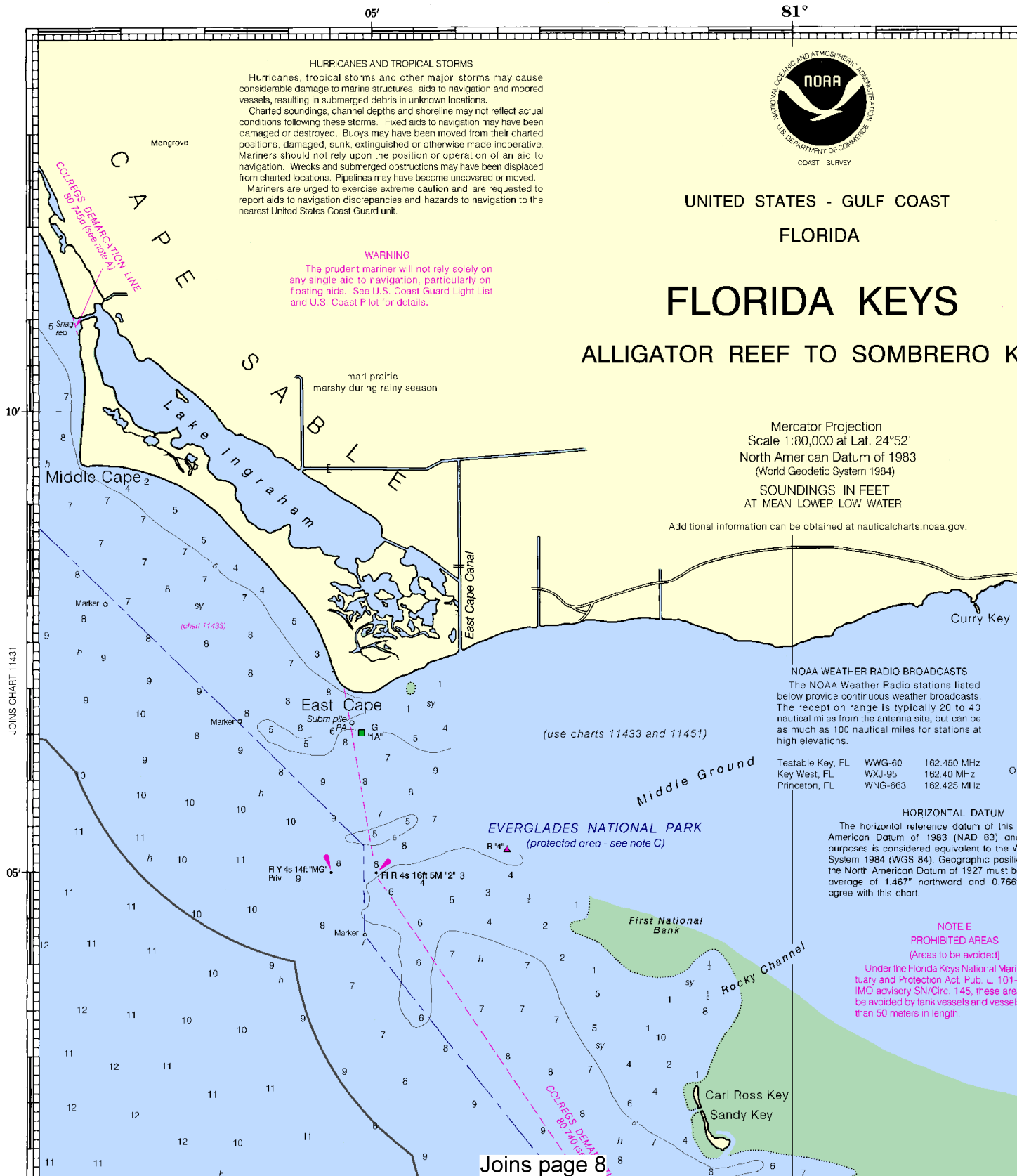
RADAR REFLECTORS

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11452

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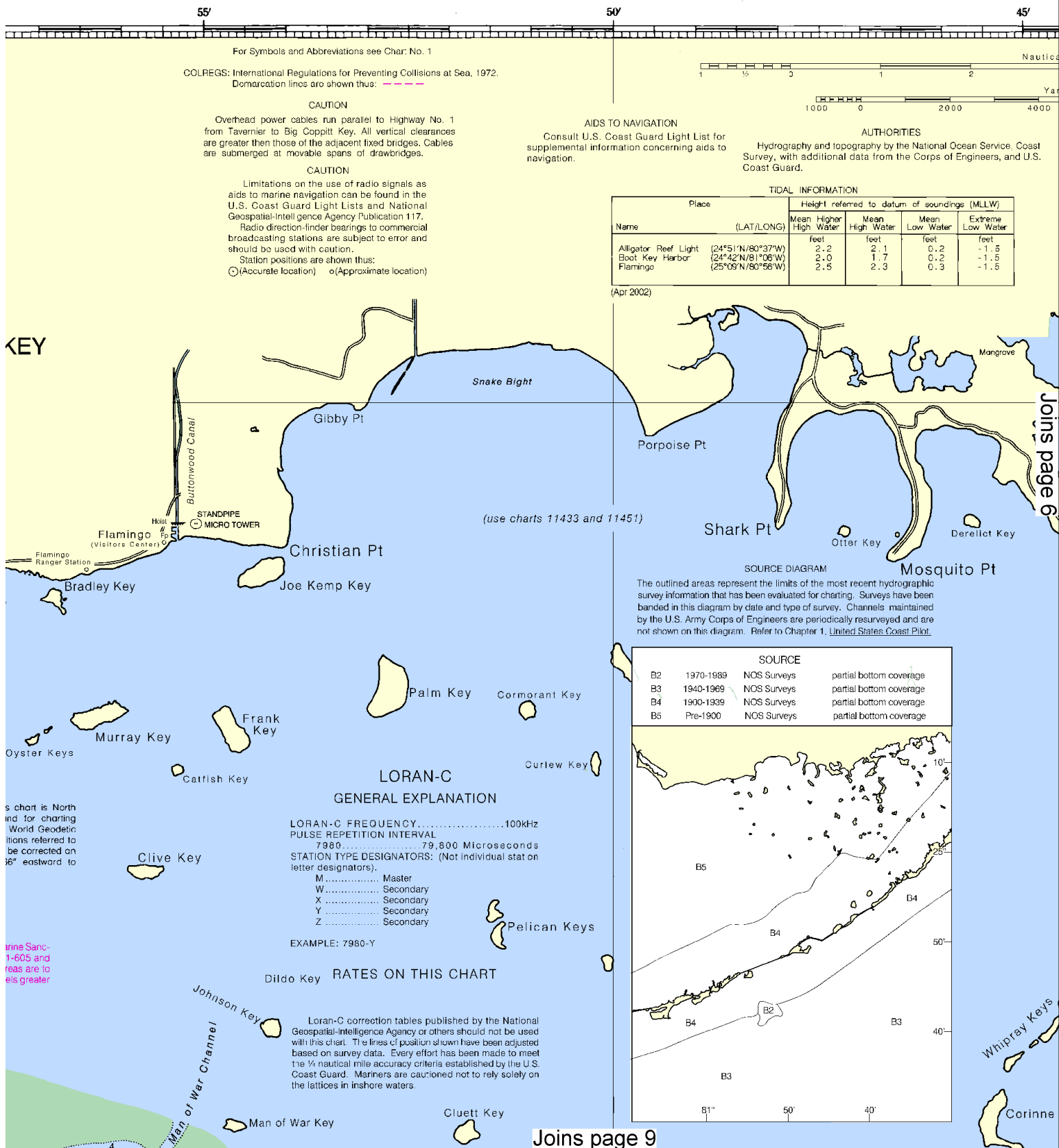


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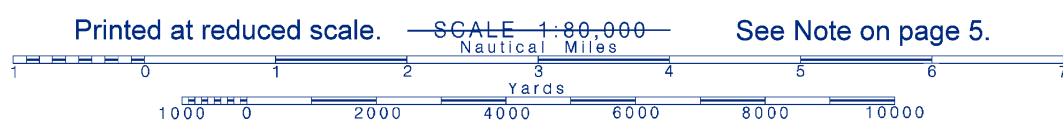
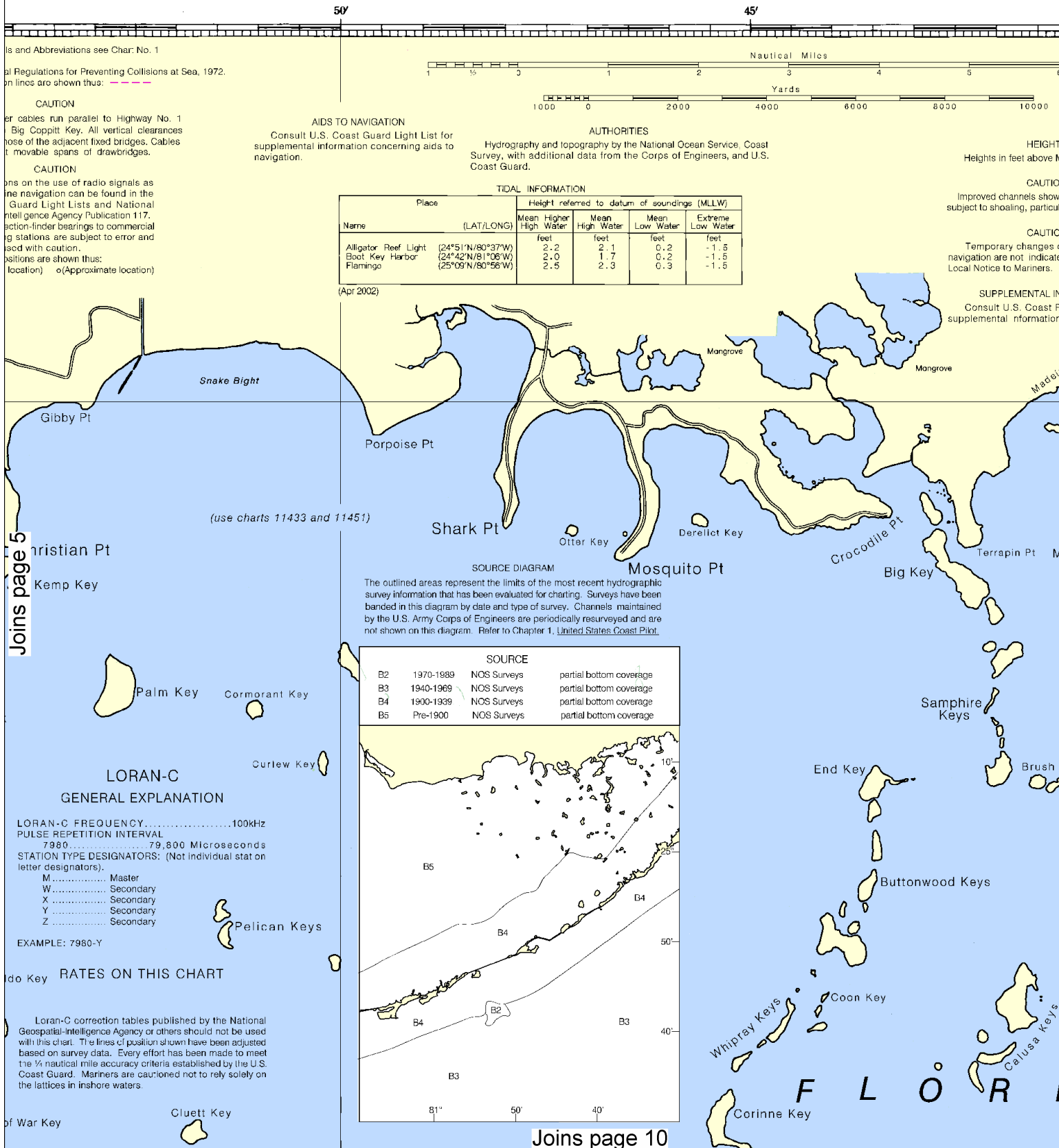
SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.





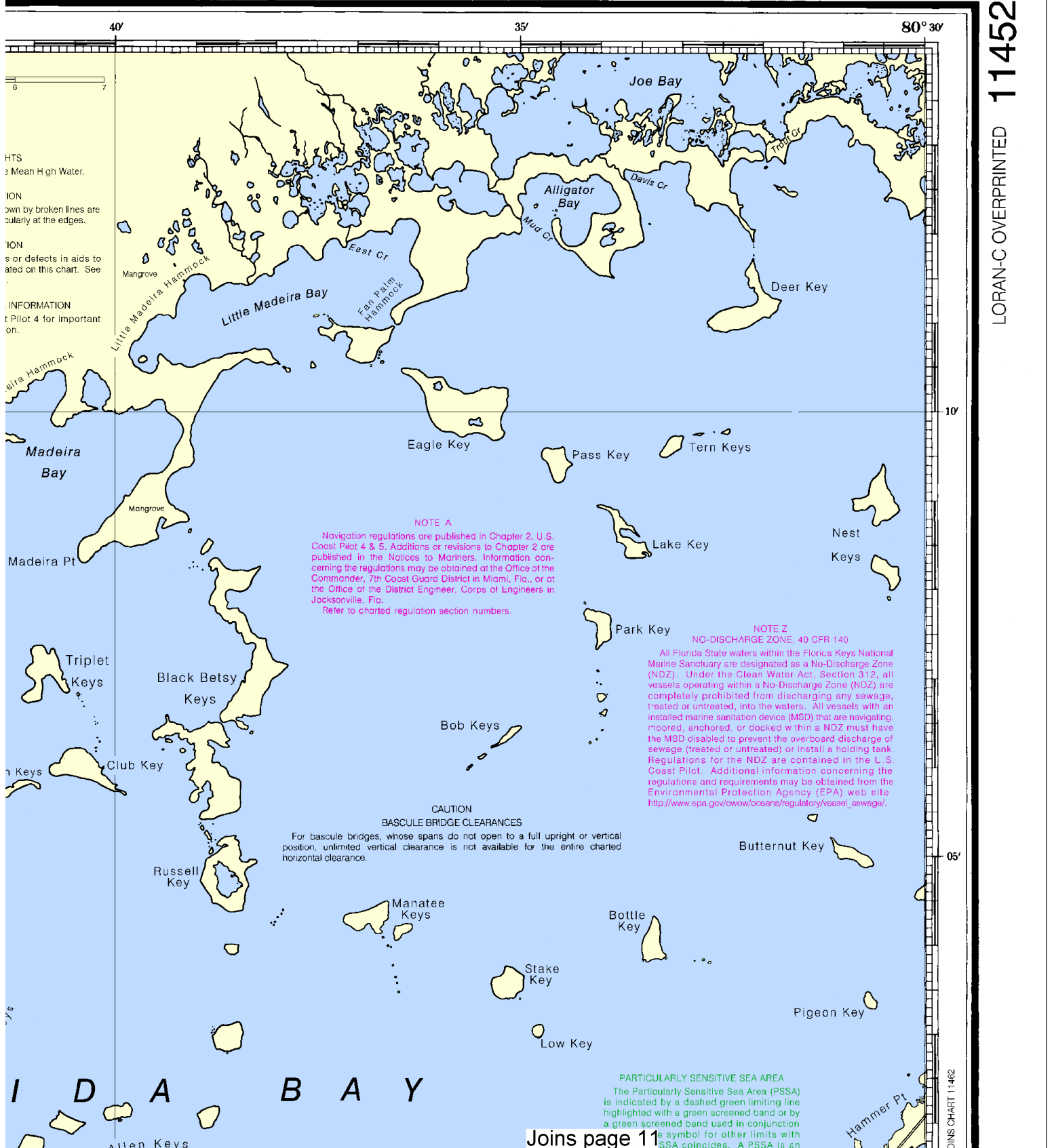
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

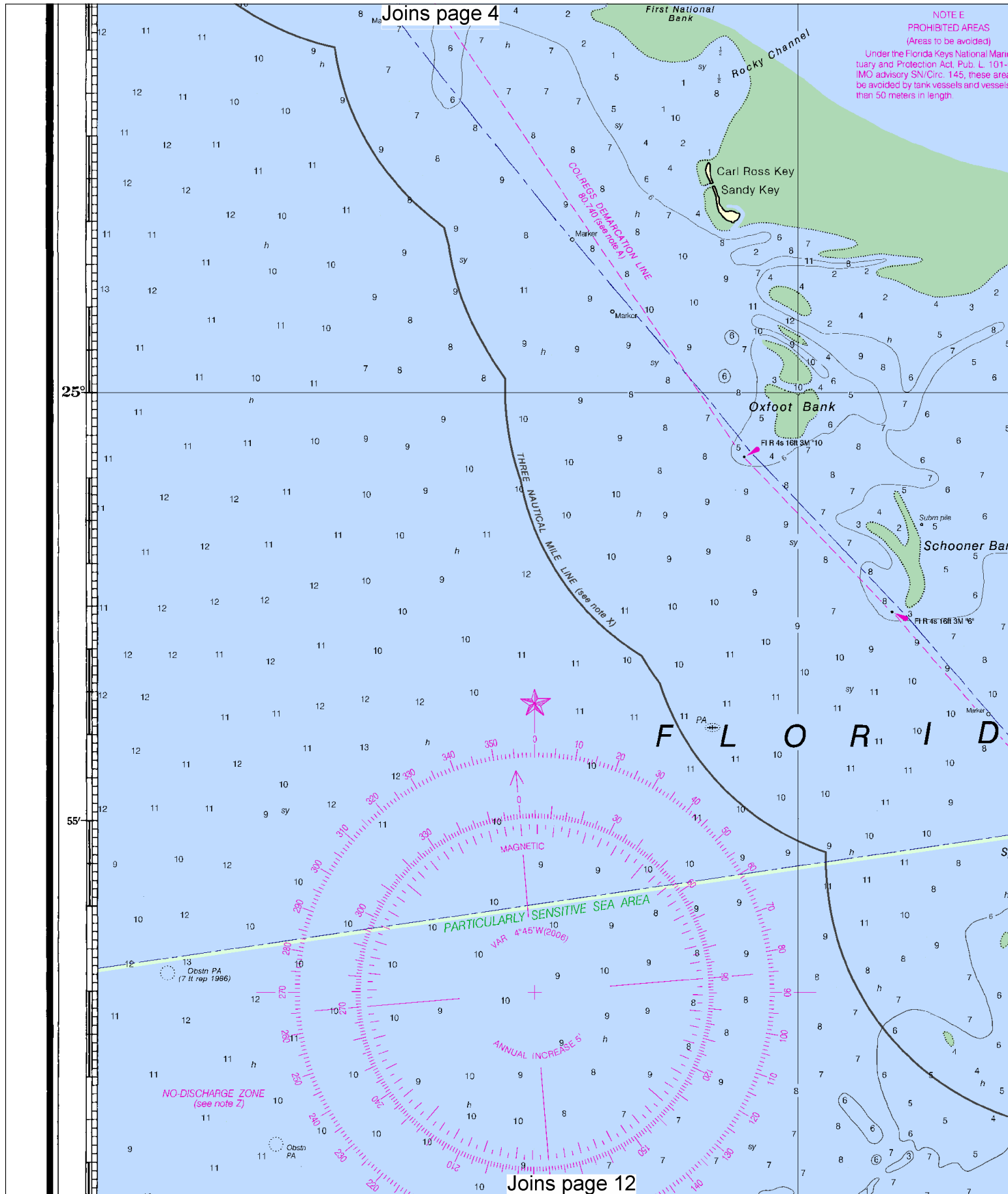
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SOUNDINGS IN FEET

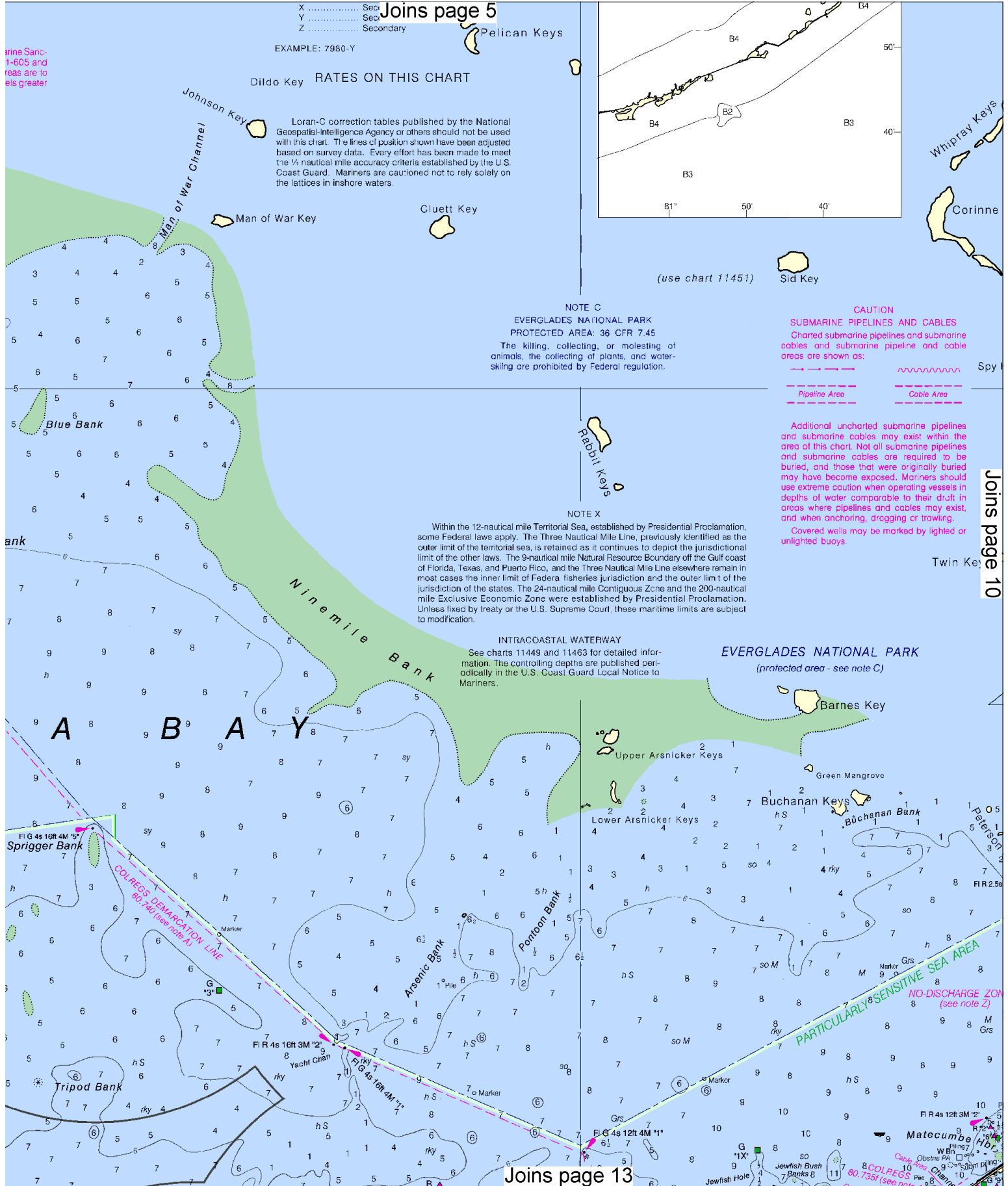


This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7



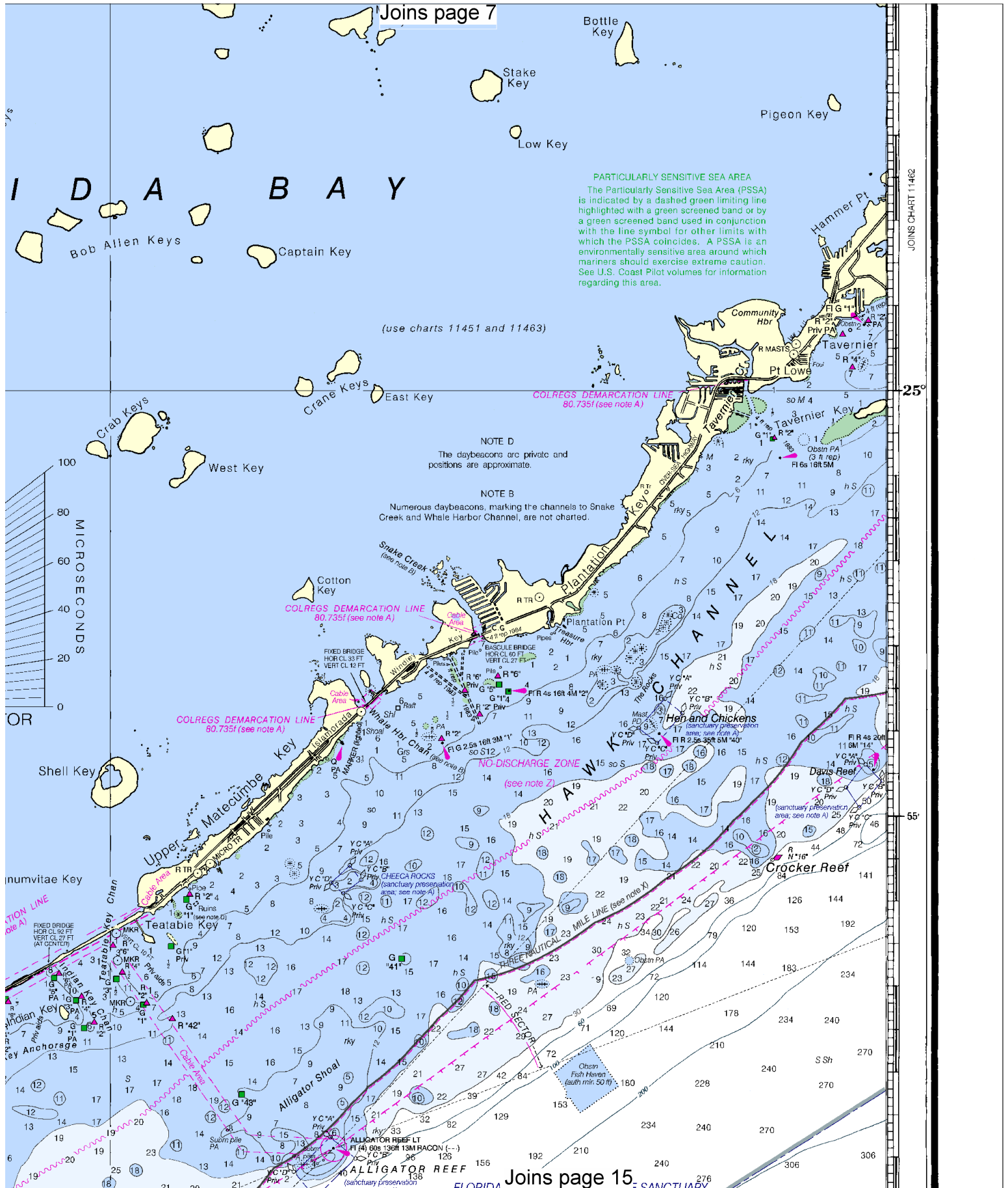
NOTE E
PROHIBITED AREAS
(Areas to be avoided)
Under the Florida Keys National Marine
Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-1
IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas
are avoided by tank vessels and vessels
than 50 meters in length.



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1-605 and
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Joins page 10





PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
 The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

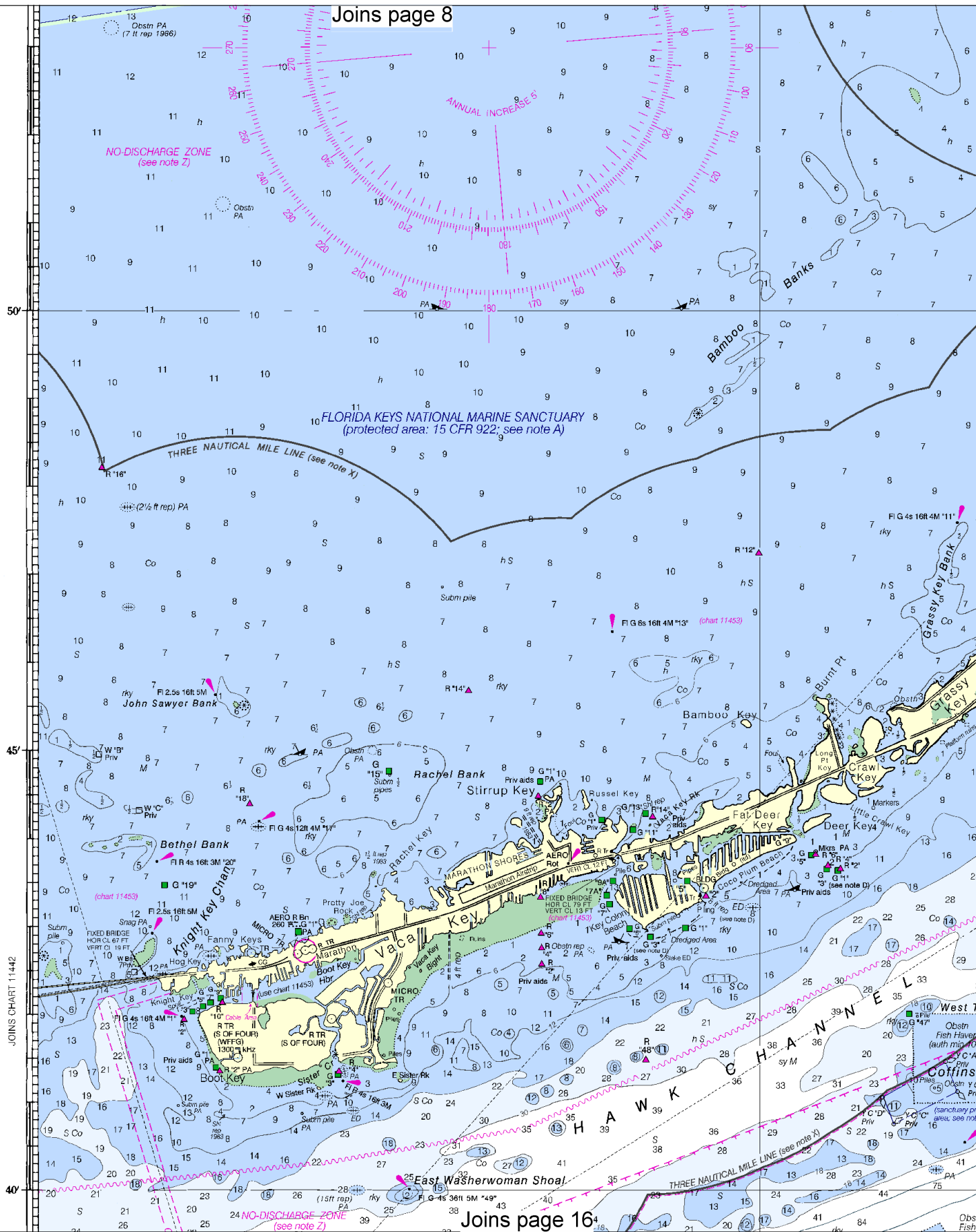
(use charts 11451 and 11463)

NOTE D
 The daybeacons are private and positions are approximate.

NOTE B
 Numerous daybeacons, marking the channels to Snake Creek and Whale Harbor Channel, are not charted.

JOINS CHART 11462

Joins page 8



Joins page 16

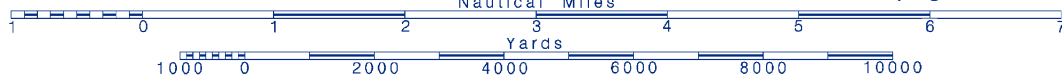
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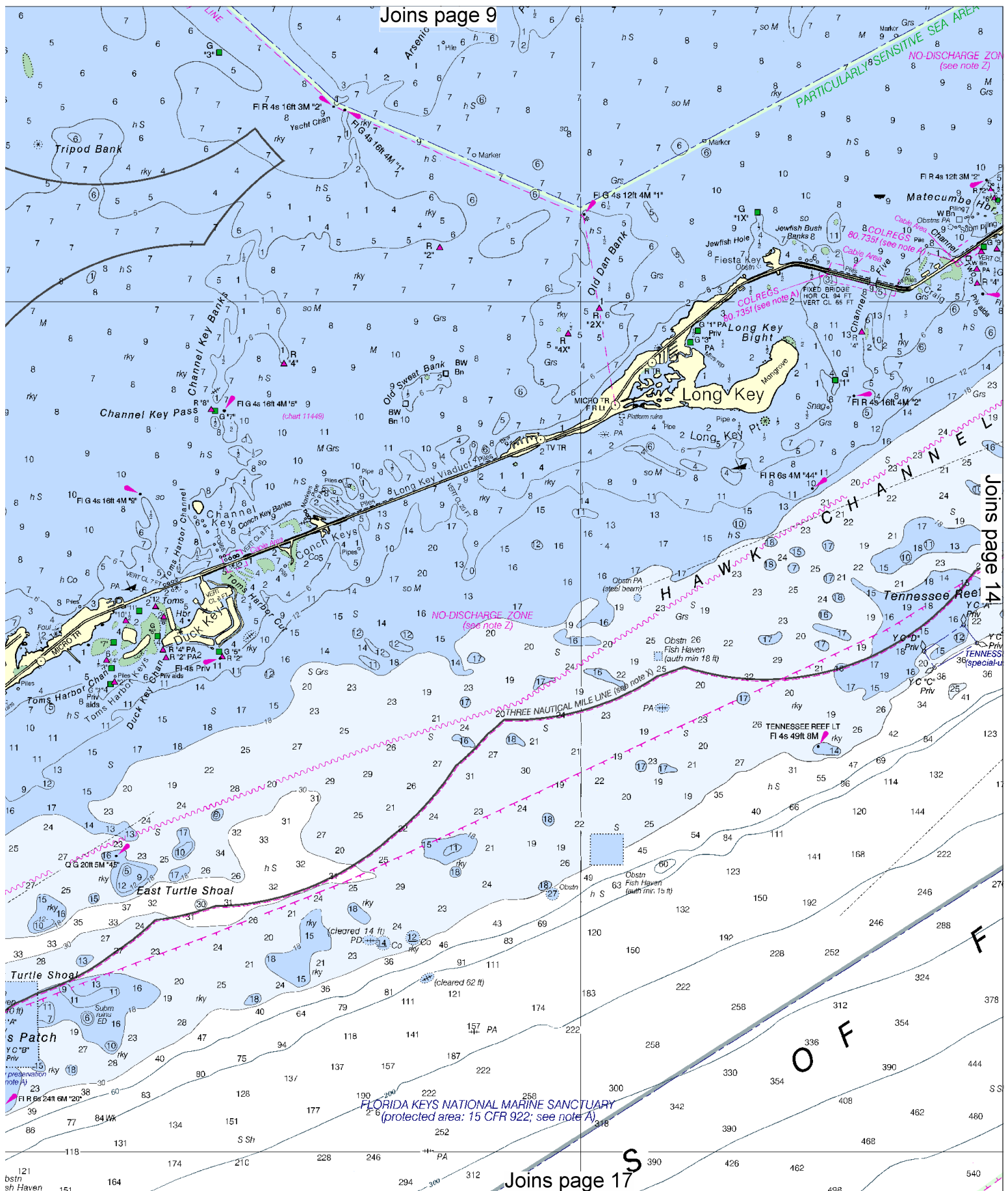


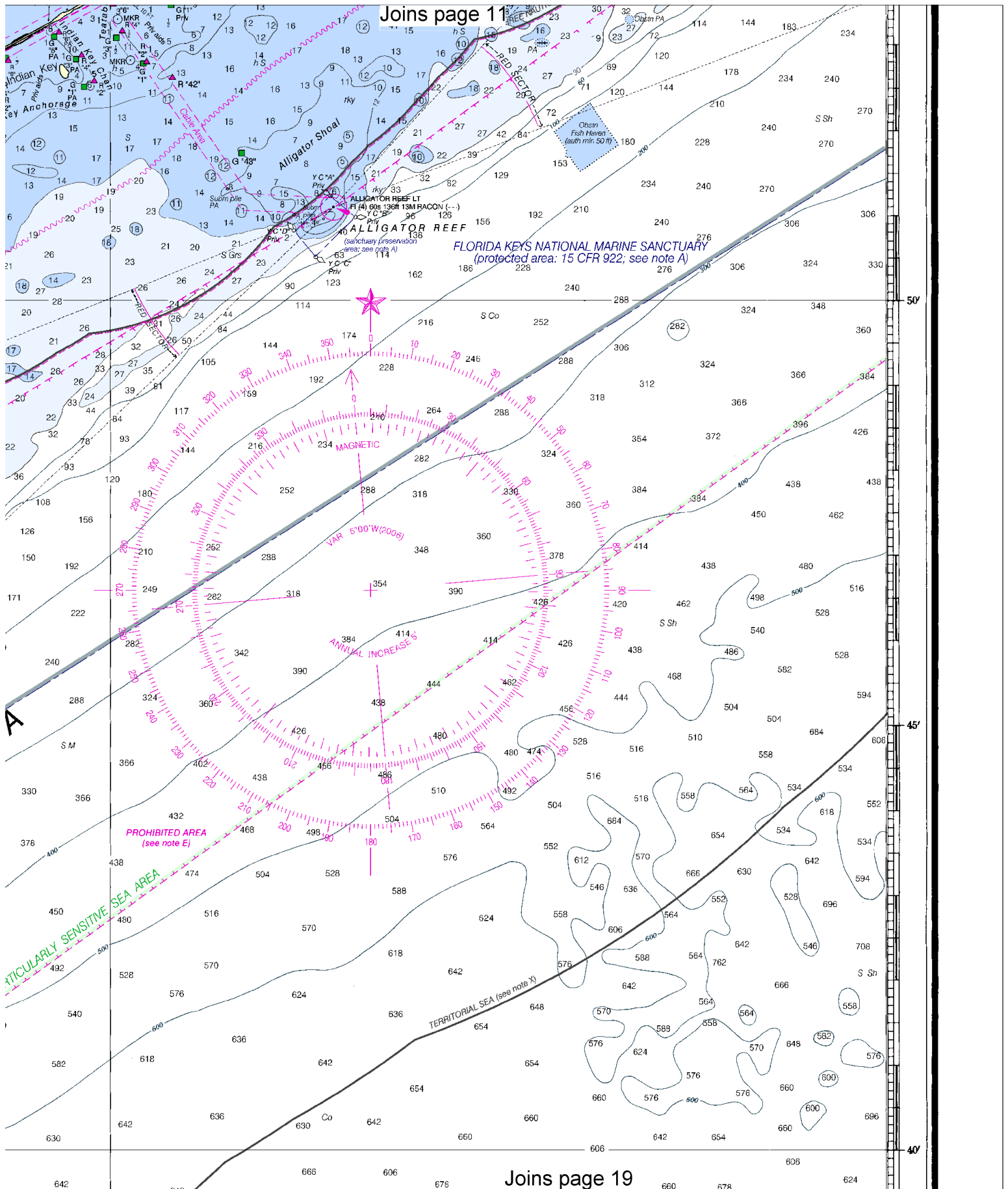
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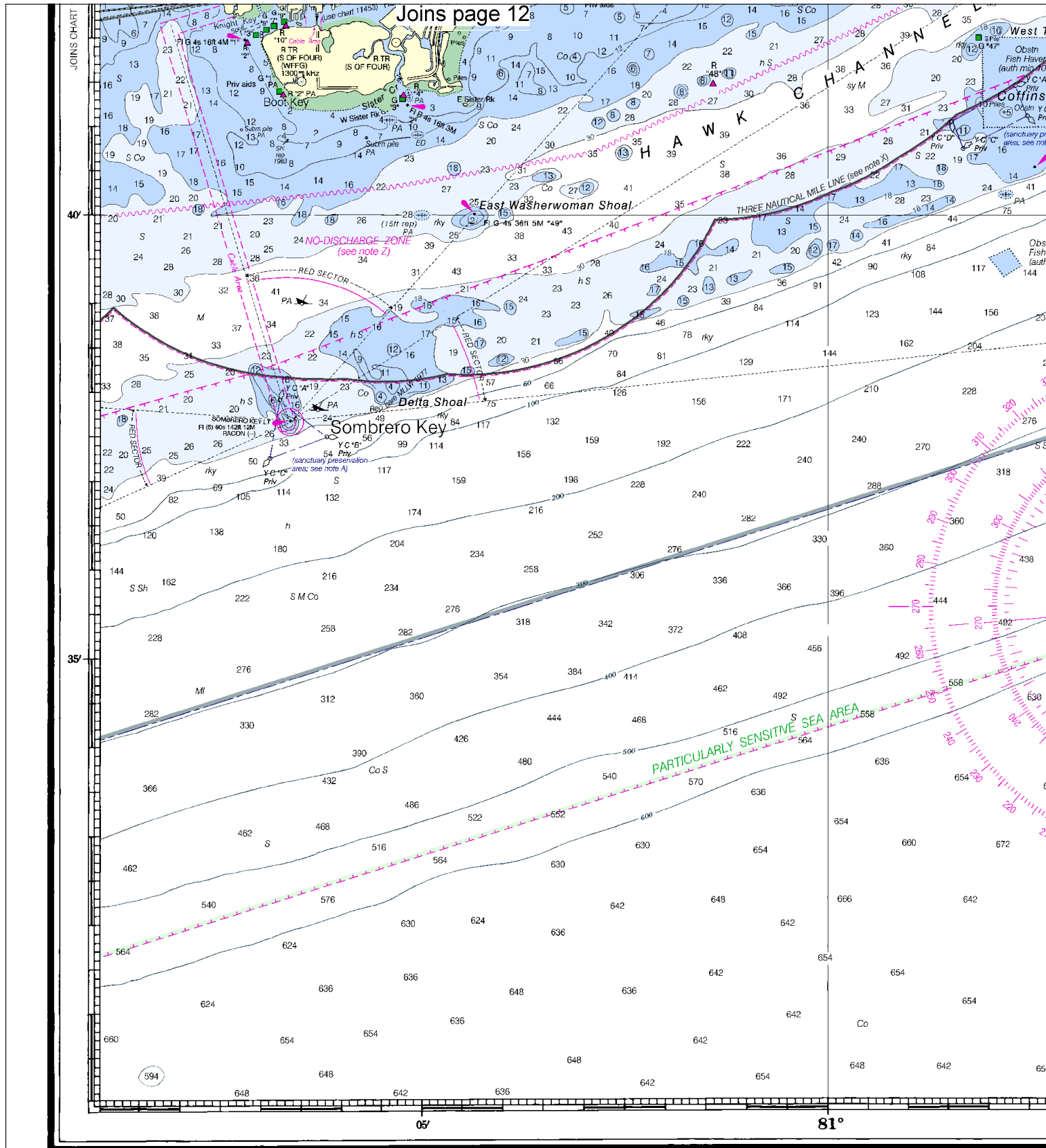
SCALE 1:80,000

See Note on page 5.









22nd Ed., Mar./ 06 ■ Corrected through NM Mar. 04/06
Corrected through LNM Feb. 21/06

11452

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



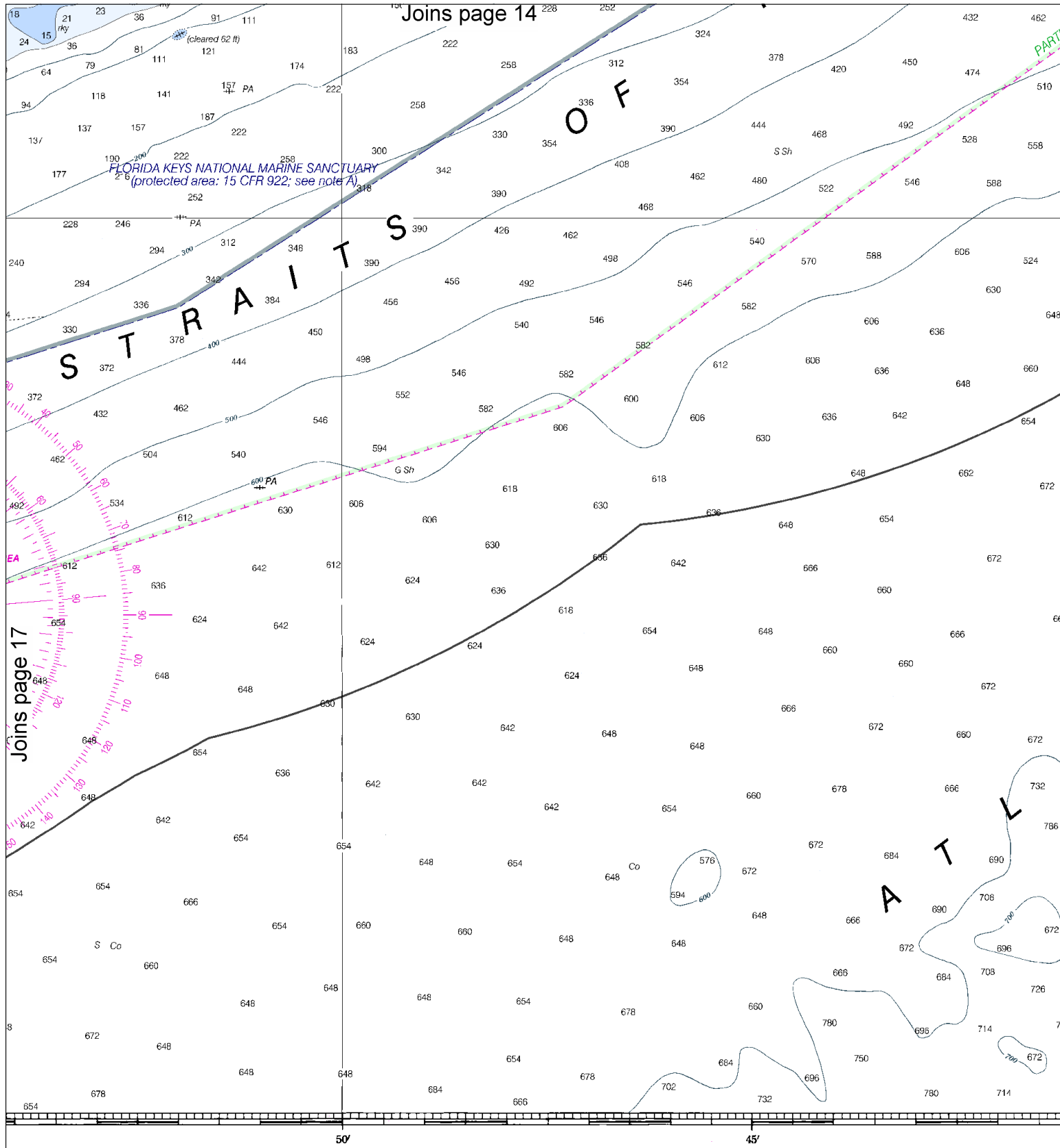
16



FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)

6. ∞

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

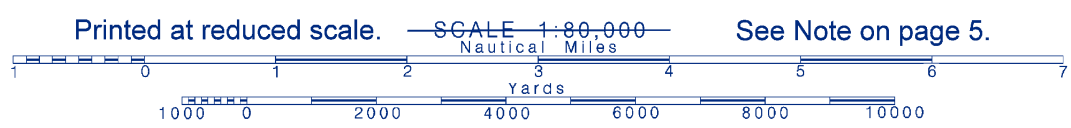


IS IN FEET

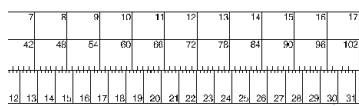
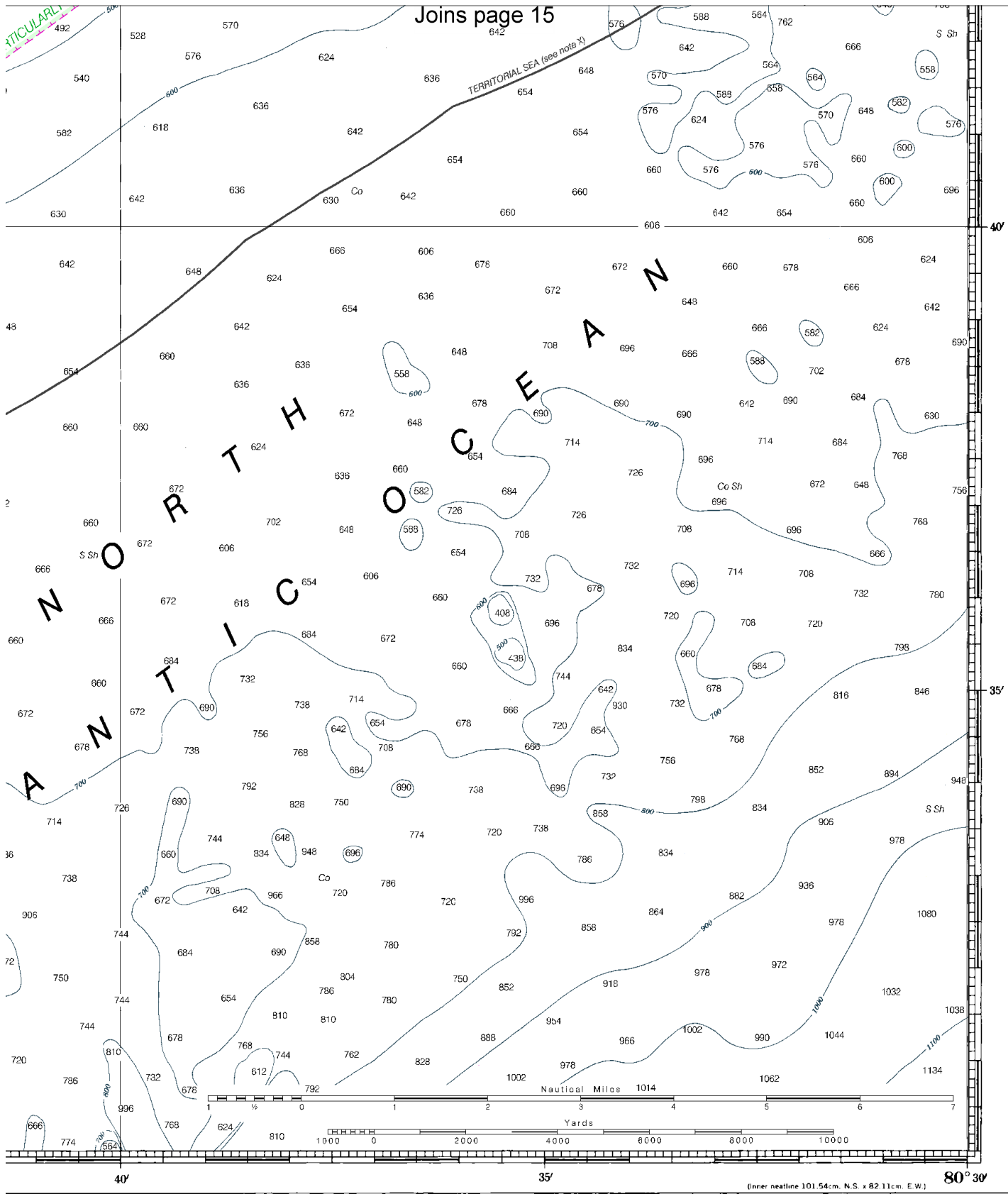
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6

18
North



See Note on page 5.



Alligator Reef to Sombrero Key
SOUNDINGS IN FEET-SCALE 1:80,000

11452
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

ED. NO. 22
NSN 7642014010109
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11AC011452

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Key West – 305-292-8856

Coast Guard Marathon – 305-743-6388

Marathon Sheriff's Dept. – 305-289-2401

FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.

